

From Bartle's "Mission to the King of Dahomey."  
**THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND HIS SKULL REL-  
 ICE.**  
 The only other peculiarity in the Court was a row of  
 three large calabashes, ranged on the ground before and  
 a little to the left of royalty. They contain the

He said that the three famous Khakassian kings or petty noblemen, said to have been destroyed by Geisley and his army, are rarely absent from the royal levees. A Euro-Asiatic man "would imagine these relics to be treated with mockery, whereas the contrary is the case. So the King Simmenspen (Adzhonon II.) after unwrapping an enemy's cranium, said to Mr. Norris, "If I should fall into hostile hands, I should wish to be treated with that decency of which I see the example." The first skull was that of Akimol, chief of Atleko, (Tasovo) near St. Boris-Noril'sk, now deceased.

about three years ago. Beautifully white and polished, it is mounted in a ship or galley of thin brass about a foot long, with two masts, and jibboom, rattlings, anchor, and four portholes on each side, one pair being in

successor received a message from the chief that all men were now truly loyal, that the sea had dried up, and

The second criminal, which I was well belted, and who carried the revolver, and the long sword, was that of Basako of Ishanga. This was crossed at right angles by four bars of bright brass; a thick mask of the same metal rudely marked with eyes and upraised nose, gave it the monkey-like appearance. On the pole, and where the mask was, was a bushy tuft of hair like a coiffure. The man, who carried the pole, could be seen as drinking deeply; this, when viewed in front, looked somewhat like a Pygmy cap, or a slightly helmet-like thing. During Gide's attack upon Abokoko, in 1891, the drug of Ishanga had been used with consummate treachery, and by the present ruler, Basako, was put to death, and as a sign that he ought to have given water to a friend in all such men now during from his recent head-belt.

At the village of Abukoria, also washed, was that of Fialo, an Abokoko general, set to the end of the Ishanga. At the ridge of one of the head ran a broad leaf in shape to which was raised it a thick eper wire and a small wench on each side from its base; the latter is an ornament in brass of a country, that is, of small size, and is a small figure of a woman, with her arms raised, as if she were dancing. It is thought that Fialo was killed two years ago when he dug

The Gremlin's third, last evening, when about twenty miles down the city, at a point known as Wallace's Farm, encountered one of several, and worst accidents that has occurred in the history of the road. The car was struck by the tail end of the engine jumped the track, and all went down—some a foot or six, as we are told—met with the same fate. Three passenger cars were smashed. Among the passengers was the company of Captain Toward, from Union. Of these, a young

[illegible]

A mode of making paths or roads of gas and heat has been devised. The path is first graded and covered with a bed of two or three feet, then the air is put

A heavily built, bearded man, according to the report, "would have given the soldier, known as Miss. Pootney's, words and a suggestion that we find a lot of them going to China and that we should use our life for the cause and it is a very good thing to do."

The telegram came out of the attempted mailing of the letter to the editor of another paper in Chicago, and it is the first time since the publication of the letter that the full text has been made public. It is supposed that in Yankton was under the impression that one of our regiments was about to be transferred from that place, and they took that occasion to suggest that the guard immediately be disbanded. It is said that a Yankee prospect received the gist of one of the guards, who immediately reported it from his camp and disapproved the Yankee.

**SUPPER COLD**—The winter term will commence Tuesday and Monday, December, the 12th. Games will be played by executive committee, but no drinks served. A young lady will act waitress in the dining room.

On the 20th of Oct. last, in DeWitt County, ARNOLD died, aged 43 years, a husband of the town.

improvement, and remain in disability com-  
pelled him to leave the service. He leaves behind a fam-  
ily of four dependent children.

W. E. KINSON & CO.,  
BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET,  
WILL BUY BANK NOTES and Banks in the Con-  
federacy, and pay the highest prices.  
No. 30. 71 31-10 31

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is something strangely inconsistent and in

No news of any such fight having taken place has as yet reached us.

York, Brooklyn, Albany, New Haven, Buffalo, MA; waukie and Louisville.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS passed through Salisbury on Friday going to Richmond via Annapolis.

a hostile rupture without the intervention of the supreme Government of the State, which is alone competent to authorize such a rupture.

place during the present year has been obtained, owing to the constant moving of the troops, but as the campaign will soon close, advantage will be taken of it to

Mr. Lindsey estimates his loss at about \$20,000. The springs are 15 miles above Morganton.



# TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMPSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## OFFICIAL FROM GEN. HARDEE.

The following official dispatch was received to-day dated

GRAHAMVILLE, B. C., Dec. 21, 1864.

Gen. S. Cooper: A force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under General Foster, attempted to gain the Railroad at this point, but were met and repulsed. A force of marines, under Dahlgren, attempted to gain the Railroad at Crosswicks, but they were met at Lee's Creek and repulsed.

Signed, W. J. HARDEE, General.

## UNITED STATES NEWS.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Baltimore American of the 1st, evening edition, has been received.

Nashville telegrams of the 20th, announce the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young, of Cheatham's command. The train arrived at Nashville on Monday, and the prisoners were taken to the city. The rebels were taken to the city, and the train arrived at Nashville on Monday, and the prisoners were taken to the city.

A special dispatch of the New York Times, dated the 20th, midnight, asserts that Hood, at 4 P. M., made a heavy attack at Franklin with two corps, after persistent fighting he was repulsed at all points, with a loss of 5,000 men killed and wounded. The Federal loss was about 3,000 men. A rebel brigadier and a thousand prisoners were captured. Another Nashville telegram announced the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young, of Cheatham's command. The train arrived at Nashville on Monday, and the prisoners were taken to the city.

The Chicago Tribune has been informed by a rebel named Bider, who escaped from Charleston, that Dahlgren and Foster are cognizant of Sherman's plan to operate with him. Sherman is aiming for Savannah, where there are no fortifications. As soon as the probable time of Sherman's attack upon Savannah arrives, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston.

## OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

The following official dispatch was received to-day dated

BRIDGEVILLE, A. N., Dec. 20, 1864.

Gen. Early reported that Foster, with 15,000 men, had made a heavy attack on the 20th, and was repulsed. The rebels lost 5,000 men killed and wounded. The Federal loss was about 3,000 men. A rebel brigadier and a thousand prisoners were captured. Another Nashville telegram announced the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young, of Cheatham's command. The train arrived at Nashville on Monday, and the prisoners were taken to the city.

The boldness and energy exhibited by Foster, and the conduct of his men deserve much praise.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

## CONGRESS.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. Nothing of interest in the House in session yesterday. It is reported that the House has passed the bill for the relief of the rebels.

## THE FRANKLIN FIGHT.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 21st has been received, containing dispatches from Nashville, which give some details of the fight at Franklin. The rebels lost 5,000 men killed and wounded. The Federal loss was about 3,000 men. A rebel brigadier and a thousand prisoners were captured. Another Nashville telegram announced the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young, of Cheatham's command. The train arrived at Nashville on Monday, and the prisoners were taken to the city.

A telegram from Nashville, dated the 21st, at midnight, announced that the rebels had been repulsed. The rebels lost 5,000 men killed and wounded. The Federal loss was about 3,000 men. A rebel brigadier and a thousand prisoners were captured. Another Nashville telegram announced the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young, of Cheatham's command. The train arrived at Nashville on Monday, and the prisoners were taken to the city.

## CONGRESS.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

Both Houses were in session to-day. Nothing of interest in the House in session to-day. It is reported that the House has passed the bill for the relief of the rebels.

## FROM EUROPE.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

European advices of the 20th, have been received. Dispatches relative to a joint project of the Government of England and France, to send a fleet to the coast of the United States, to support the rebels.

France Muller was executed on the 14th. At the last moment he confessed the murder of Biggs. Insurrectionary movements in Venetia continue. A collision between the troops and Garibaldians occurred on the 10th in Northern Lombardy. The cotton market was buoyant at an advance of one half to one penny.

## UNITED STATES NEWS.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 30th, contain additional details of the battle at Franklin, in which rebel Hood, with heavy loss, retreated. General Pat. Cleburne and Wm. Adams are reported killed. Thirty stand of colors were captured by the Union forces.

A telegram from Nashville of the 21st, says there was slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day. A complete line of entrenchments encircled the city. A portion of our cavalry force encountered Forrest's cavalry three miles from the city on the Franklin Pike Road. The rebels could be plainly seen advancing when our troops retired to the city. The city might come on only occasionally from the rear. The city might come on only occasionally from the rear. The city might come on only occasionally from the rear.

A Louisville telegram of the 21st, says: Yesterday evening the two armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing. The battle of Nashville was plainly heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle of terrible fury is imminent. A Nashville telegram says it is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro.

The Tribune's dispatch of the 21st, says: P. M., the Gold opened at 27 1/2, advanced to 27 3/4, and closed at 27 1/2. The news from Tennessee was mixed with effect to advance. Capt. Semmes arrived at Bagdad, Mexico, on the 11th and immediately crossed the Rio Grande, en route for Richmond.

A portion of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d ult.

## THE ENEMY'S RAIDERS.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1864.

It is reported the enemy sent a special raiding party into Georgia on Sunday last between Wheeler's cavalry and a portion of Sherman's army, embracing one corps of infantry and Kilpatrick's cavalry. The enemy attacked Wheeler's position and made several captures, all of which were repulsed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Kilpatrick is reported wounded. Wheeler's officers and men behaved most gallantly.

## OFFICIAL FROM GEORGIA.

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VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29.—Vice President Stephens, who arrived here Saturday night, presided in the Senate to-day.

## FROM PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, Dec. 29, 1864.

No change in the situation here within the last few days. The enemy has pulled down most of the dwelling houses between Petersburg and City Point to build winter quarters for troops. A heavy cannonading was kept up on our left to-day, without result.

## CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Richmond, Dec. 29, 1864.

In the Senate a bill was reported from the military committee to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work on the fortifications, and perform other labor connected with the defense of the country. The bill gives all free negroes between eighteen and fifty years of age the duties prescribed, and authorizes the Secretary of War to hire or impress thirty thousand slaves, between eighteen and forty-five, east of the Mississippi, and ten thousand west of the Mississippi.

A resolution was reported from the same committee requesting the State Legislatures to reduce the number of ex-military men, which was considered and rejected.

The House went into special session soon after being called to order.

On Tuesday, J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution proposing the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Leach thereupon moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution to the 1st of January.

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From the Petersburg Express, 24 inst. FROM THE FRONT.

THE RAID ON STONY CREEK—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND STORES—BRIDGE BURNED—THE ENEMY RETIRE.

The raid of the enemy on Stony Creek day before yesterday, was no less a matter of surprise than of regret to the community. It caused a good deal of excitement both in the army and among civilians, and the particulars were eagerly sought after yesterday. The main facts are all that we have transpired, and for full details we shall have to wait until to-morrow.

Early on Thursday morning the enemy in large force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, moved down the Stony Creek road, and diverged there across the country, crossing the Nottoway river. They then pushed forward with all haste towards Stony Creek Station, before which they appeared about 12 o'clock in the day.

We had some fortifications at the creek, constructed to guard the bridge at that point, as well as to protect the government stores, more or less of which are constantly on hand there. The works were manned by a very small force—some three or four hundred men—with few or no pieces of artillery. On a rising at the station, the enemy's artillery was at once placed in the line, and the infantry and cavalry moved forward, surrounding the place. The garrison fought the overpowering odds as long as they saw any hope and then attempted to save themselves, but upwards of two hundred were captured, and the enemy were soon in possession of the station and bridge.

The work of destruction was at once commenced, and the railroad and government depots, together with the bridge were soon in flames, and entirely destroyed. We have not learned whether the other buildings belonging to private parties were burned or not. The bridge, which is a large substantial structure, will prove a heavy loss to the railroad company, independent of the loss of the property on hand. Another loss is the loss of a full train—war captured and burned.

The government is a vast storehouse of corn, some wheat, flour, sugar and lard. The enemy did not find as large a quantity of government stores as they had, no doubt, anticipated. Corn and lard for the cavalry only are transported over the river, and but small quantities are allowed to collect there at any time. Being nearer to the creek than any other, their supplies are more easily destroyed.

We regret also to state that several of our citizens met with heavy losses, and many with the loss of provisions and clothing which they could ill afford to spare. One of the old farmers of the creek, who has a large one thousand dollar per barrel. Another lost a large quantity of flour and lard, belonging to private parties, was also destroyed. As far as we can learn, the destruction was complete.

A portion of the railroad track beyond Stony Creek was torn up, but not much of it. It is not stated whether any portion of our wagon train was captured or not.

It was fully one o'clock before our forces could be gotten in readiness to march upon the raiding party. When our Gen. W. H. L. division of cavalry, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 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